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U.B. Law Graduate Returns To Join Faculty

by Earl Pfeffer

Professor Ron Hager, director of the Law School's Education Clinic, began his legal education at U.B. in 1975 hoping to learn a skill which he could use to help people.

"I suppose you'd say I was very idealistic," he said, "but after a few years of law school I asked myself the nagging question — how much change can I do?"

This is a question frequently asked by law students. However, after beginning their first year with the goal of confronting some of society's injustices, they often conclude their three year stay here with the belief that the legal practitioner is a tradesperson for hire. In the end they usually hire themselves out to the highest bidder.

Yet, Professor Hager, upon graduation in 1979, set out to find out for himself what potential a lawyer has for ef-

fecting social change.

For 18 months he worked as a Vista Volunteer. Placed in Buffalo with BUILD (Build Unity, Independence, Liberty and Dignity), a black community organization, and with St. Augustine's Center, a private service agency on the city's east side, Hager advocated the educational rights of learning handicapped and suspended students.

"The Vista Program was directed toward the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which we hoped to accomplish through detection and remediation of learning problems when the kids were young."

"If you invest services and programs in students at a young age, no matter how severe the handicapping condition, you'll give them greater ability to function independently and productively later on."

"Take, for example, a person

of average intelligence who is unable to perform in school because of a severe reading disability. That kid's frustration will be enormous, and if not addressed, it will lead to discipline problems and possibly later on to delinquency. You can put yourself in their shoes and see how the frustration would cause them to become angry. Even if such students may never be able to read, they are entitled to services which will enable them to learn, such as having tests read to them."

However, special education programs cost money and legislators and Washington bureaucrats may be disinclined to provide funds for the services necessary to assist these children.

"You pay now or you pay later," Hager asserts. "It has been estimated that 50 to 80 percent of the kids who come through Family Court because of delinquency or as Persons In



—Larry Spielberg

Clinical Professor Ron Hager

Need of Supervision (PINS) are educationally handicapped."

"Besides, these children have as much right as anyone

else to participate in and enjoy the benefits of society."

Thirteen U.B. law students

—Continued on page 3

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Opinion

"The function of a free press is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

—H.L. Mencken

Opinion
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Buffalo, New York 14260

Volume 22, Number 4

State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law

November 5, 1981

Steven B. Sample Announced as U.B. President

by Barbra Kavanaugh

As television cameras panned the crowded room, photographers jostled for position and reporters strained to see and hear, the new president of the State University of New York at Buffalo was introduced last Wednesday, October 28, at a press conference in Capen Hall.

Dr. Steven B. Sample, 40, now executive vice president for academic affairs and dean of the Graduate College at the University of Nebraska, will assume the presidency of U.B. on March 1, 1982.

After Robert I. Millonzi, chairman of the Presidential Search Advisory Committee, thanked the members of the committee for their efforts during the seven month search and welcomed Dr. Sample to U.B. M. Robert Koren, University Council chairman, introduced him and his wife, Kathryn N. (Brunkow) Sample to members of the press, faculty and student body in the room.

"This is a great honor, responsibility and privilege for both Kathy and I," said Dr. Sample. "We love Nebraska and the University and didn't want to leave. We have turned down other universities, but were so impressed with the University at Buffalo and the town of Buffalo, so impressed with the way we were treated here, that we just felt it was an

opportunity we couldn't turn down. We are thrilled and excited to be here."

After his brief statement, reporters from both inside and outside the University community were invited to ask questions.

Although the general tone of the conference was that of warm and polite welcome, concerning such issues as student-administration communication, problems with state funding and future plans, Michael Niman of the Alternative News Collective touched upon a different note when he questioned Dr. Sample about a gift of South African krugersands made to the University of Nebraska while he was vice president of Academic Affairs.

Reading from notes, Niman said that a gift of \$1 million worth of krugersands was accepted by the University, prompting State Senator Ernest Chambers, a progressive black legislator, to propose a cut in state funding to the University of \$1 million. Niman said this bill lost in a close vote.

Dr. Sample replied that, in fact, the gift was made, not to the University itself, but to the University Foundation which ultimately did divest itself of the krugersands. He further stated that he knew nothing of a "close vote" to cut University funding by the state.

When Niman attempted to ask further questions, he was

asked by Council Chairman Koren to sit down and another reporter was invited to ask her questions.

However, several minutes later, Steve Cotrone, also of ANC, asked Dr. Sample if he was in favor of the South African policy of apartheid, to which Dr. Sample answered flatly, "No."

Cotrone then asked what steps, if any, Dr. Sample would take as University President to end University investment in

and support of institutions which invest and do business in South Africa.

"I don't know enough about whose funds are invested where," he replied, "and am not in a position to answer questions."

The conference then continued along more non-controversial lines.

Dr. Sample praised the University at Buffalo as an "outstanding university, the largest and most comprehen-

sive university in the SUNY system and in the Northeast," in response to a reporter's question, "why Buffalo?"

Although he said he was aware of the problems at U.B., "I'm a lot more aware of the potential." He mentioned the University's "great heritage" of 150 years, a faculty which is "very, very good" and saw one of his goals as maintaining the already high academic quality.

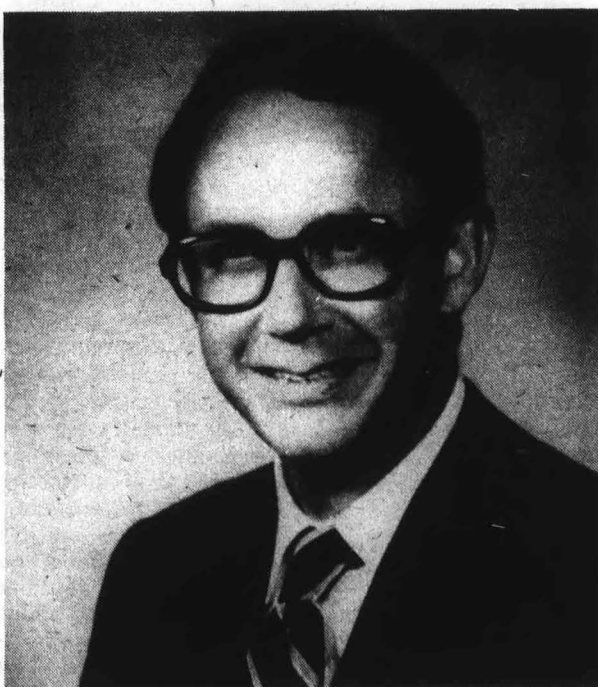
Dr. Sample did recognize that problems do exist in finishing the commitment the state has made to complete the Amherst campus and to refurbish the Main Street campus.

"There is always a problem with building a new campus. Moving students and faculty breaks down traditions and the institutional framework," he said, pointing out that "Amherst has been fairly well completed, and, while walking around campus, I saw 'traditions' building up again, in things such as coffee and doughnut areas, and student meeting places. It takes a long time to move in."

As to state funding problems generally, "every public institution has these problems, although the commitment the State of New York has made to faculty salaries and (physical plant) development is very strong."

Peter Murphy, GSA representative to the Search

—Continued on page 3



New President Steven Sample

Opinion

Vol. 22, No. 4

November 5, 1981

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Editorial

Human Rights Should Be Foreign Policy Keystone

While most would agree that former President Jimmy Carter's tenure in the White House was an uninspiring one, there was one aspect of his Presidency that demanded acknowledgement as a giant step forward in American foreign policy. That was his unswerving commitment to the protection of human rights, at home and abroad.

During his four years in office, there was a marked increase in efforts aimed at the protection of human rights. A number of barbarous regimes were overthrown and replaced with more benign forms of governance.

Hundreds of watchdog organizations were formed to monitor the repressive activities of authoritarian regimes. Pressure was brought to bear on these governments in the form of embassy demonstrations, adverse publicity, tourism and product boycotts, and perhaps most importantly, the linking of U.S. military and economic aid to a regime's record on human rights. With the loss of billions of dollars in military hardware and economic assistance grants at stake, many South American and African nations grudgingly muzzled their repression.

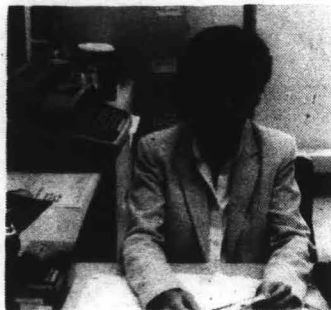
The election of Ronald Reagan has seen all of this hard-won progress stopped dead in the water. Reagan's choice of Ernest LeFevre for Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights was correctly perceived by the international community as an about-face on Carter's human rights policies. Soon after his election to the Presidency, a paroxysm of political killings swept through South America, as strong-men there saw little to fear in the way of economic reprisal. Much of the fragile foundation of political liberalism that had taken root during 1976-1980 was destroyed.

The Reagan Administration has employed a double standard with regard to human rights violators. It has distinguished between totalitarian and authoritarian governments. Vocally it condemns human rights violations by our foes while it uses so-called quiet diplomacy in response to violations by friendly regimes.

The problem with quiet diplomacy in regard to human rights violations is that it is *quiet*. You can't tell if anything is being done. Perhaps more important, though, will be the long-term effect. Without a strong policy against human rights violations wherever they occur, popular movements in authoritarian nations will not seek U.S. support. Moreover, Reagan's short-sighted human rights policy is likely to leave a legacy of distrust, resentment, and bitterness amongst aligned and non-aligned nations alike. In an era where international economic and political cooperation will assume ever-increasing importance, we have a president still thinking in terms of a bi-polar, us-against-them world. The President should continue the human rights policies of the previous administrations.

President's Corner

SBA Gets House In Order



by Robin Romeo

In a mere five weeks the new S.B.A. board has assembled and is functioning smoothly. This can be attributed to the extensive personal involvement of this year's board. We are glad to have a large proportion of last year's members back, as they have helped tremendously in the transition. Most importantly it is encouraging to see this year's freshman class so aware and interested. I'm sure this will insure for them continued success in the next few years. These factors, together with a hardworking second year class, will guarantee a most productive year.

A large proportion of our first month's work was piecing together Faculty-Senate committees. The turnout of candidates for these positions was overwhelming. Over 100 students applied for 22 spots. The choices were difficult as

everyone was qualified. We appreciate the interest and encourage unsuccessful candidates to share their enthusiasm in other S.B.A. functions.

To encourage everyone to share their ideas we have introduced a new policy of open office hours. There will be a board member in the S.B.A. office on the first floor across from the elevators every day from 9-5. We have hired an excellent work-study student who takes care of many of the smaller details, freeing board members to concentrate on more important issues. We have instituted office hours to ensure that your input will be heard and considered. Please feel free to approach us with any comments, positive or negative.

To complement activity within the law school I have attended Law Alumni Association Luncheons where issues concerning this school and the students are the focal point. The Alumni carry on several functions to raise money to maintain and upgrade the quality of the law school. To ensure student input in other areas, I attended a meeting of the Erie County Bar Association Law School Liaison Committee. The Committee, together with the Placement Office has initiated a "One-on-One Program" which will allow

second and third year students to spend a number of hours in several law offices observing the legal wheels turning. Applications may be obtained in the Placement Office.

On October 13, 14 and 15, a Phonathon was held to raise money for the Alumni fund. Many students were enlisted to help by the board and the response was better than every. They helped to raise approximately \$15,000 and deserve a round of applause.

On October 15, the New York State Court of Appeals handed down its decision requiring third year students to take the Ethics portion of the Bar exam. Dean Headrick has been looking among local practitioners for someone to instruct third year students next Spring.

On a more social note, the T.G.I.T. party on Thursday, October 22nd, organized by first year director Irene Hirata and third year director Sherwin Suss, was a huge success. We hope to try it again in the future.

Now that the dust has settled, the S.B.A. is ready to plan for the rest of the year. Our minutes are posted on the S.B.A. board in the mailroom. Please check it regularly for upcoming events. Again, your input is encouraged and we look forward to a most productive year.

Taxation Scheme Questioned

To the Editor:

This is a reply to Robert Klump's letter of last week defending Reagan's tax and budget cuts, in response to an article by Marc Ganz entitled "President Called Reactionary."

Mr. Klump has a penchant for the ironic. He castigates Mr. Ganz for what he perceives to be "not-so-chic leftist sloganeering," and sarcastically exhorts Mr. Ganz to upgrade his epithets to the level of "running dog imperialist" and "capitalist swine." Yet, Mr. Klump appears prone to the same malady he believes Mr. Ganz to be afflicted with, for in his last sentence Mr. Klump typifies Mr. Ganz's critique as "kneejerk." Not only does Mr. Klump out-slogan his prey with a well-worn conservative catch-word, but also, by labeling Mr. Ganz's comments as "radical," Mr. Klump paints with the all too-familiar broad conservative brush that equates the liberal with the radical.

As to the merits of Mr. Klump's political points, they are easily countered. In reply to Mr. Ganz's statement that Reagan has cut tax rates for his friends, Mr. Klump declares that there are "tens of millions whose taxes are in fact reduced under the Economic Recovery Act," and that "as every school child knows, the tax cuts extend across all income categories." What Mr. Klump omits is that one-third

of the total tax cuts are going to those now earning \$50,000 or more (who comprise only 6% of all taxpayers) and that the average worker will "benefit" from the tax cuts next year to the tune of 3 or 4 dollars a week. Indeed, this very same worker will profit even less by the tax cuts, as he will be paying nearly \$100 more in social security taxes in 1982. Now who is guilty of "half-truths, misinterpretations and misrepresentations?"

As to the effects of the budget cuts on civil rights enforcement, Mr. Klump, by claiming that the courts and prosecutors will be untouched by the budget cuts, is not only incorrect, but also confuses the litigation of civil rights with the effective implementation of court orders and decisions in civil rights cases. The truth of the matter is that the budget cuts will have an enormous impact on both litigation and enforcement. Reagan has proposed a 6% budget cut in 1982 for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division and U.S. Attorney's Office, as well as a 12% cut in the Community Relations Service. The budget cuts also affect other governmental agencies and offices with civil rights responsibilities, including the EEOC, HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, the Office of Revenue Sharing's Civil Rights Division and the Justice Department's Office of Civil Rights Compliance within the Law Enforcement Assistance

Administration.

Our economic plight does not justify a backwards step in the enforcement of civil rights. I stand with Mr. Ganz and happily leave Mr. Klump to his fellow tax and budget cut supporters, the wealthy and the oil companies.

Michael Israel

Off Under-Grads Lauded

To the Editor:

Concerning your editorial of 10-22-81:

BRAVO! Throw the little bastards out!

After having been in the 4th floor carrels and having tolerated two nineteen year-old females behind me snap their gum, and discuss that "he's gonna ask on the test", I feel the library must have a reserve system for the carrels. Leaving an I.D. at Circulation, and receiving a specific carrel seems the most logical system. Availability would still be on a "first come, first serve" basis, and we would be assured that law students (who pay significantly higher tuition) would get priority usage of their library.

Yours in hopes of passing contracts,

A First-year Student

P.S. That goes for people who eat apples in the carrels.



Graduate Returns . . .

—Continued from page 1

are participating in the Education Clinic this semester. They primarily are handling cases in which there are questions on the need for more appropriate services for the children with handicapping conditions. "A couple of cases are impact cases," said Hager. "The others revolve around issues affecting a single child."

One class action suit is against the City of Buffalo. The law provides that the Committee on the Handicapped will make determinations of need and recommend programs for persons with handicapping conditions. Once a child suspected of having a handicapping condition is referred to the Committee, it has 30 days in which to make a program decision and another 30 days in which to implement it. There have been problems in the past with severe delays, resulting in an extensive backlog of placements.

"The class of affected persons is very broad," he explained. "The class is certified for all handicapped or potentially handicapped children residing in the City of Buffalo. In addition, we have intervenor status in the desegregation case for the purpose of influencing how desegregation decisions will affect the needs of handicapped students."

The Clinic is trying to work with the Buffalo education system rather than litigate the issue at the present time. "We've worked on a policy in Buffalo which we hope will address the delays in the initial process of making a program decision. Now we're going to investigate some of the placement problems."

"Another case on which the clinic is working involves a suit against the State Education Department and the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (OMRDD). The issues involved have broad implications, but right now we have only one plaintiff and, therefore, a class action would be difficult," said Hager.

The student in question suffers from a serious disability and is residing at a facility of the OMRDD, getting what is little more than custodial care.

"The State Education Department has a responsibility

ty and an obligation to insure that federal laws are complied with and that students in New York receive an appropriate education," Hager exclaimed.

He also explained that "Buffalo is such a big system that without an effective advocate, lots of kids will slip through and will get no help of any kind."

"This is especially true," Hager continued, "for racial minorities who are often denied a meaningful educational program and are also misclassified and stigmatized by the very educators who are supposed to be helping them. At a very young age these kids may be given a profile which says they'll never be able to read or write. Now how can you make that prediction on kids before you've given them the benefit of a program designed to meet their needs?"

The Buffalo community can only be enhanced by the work of Professor Ron Hager and the students in the Education Clinic. In many ways the measure of a society is in the care and nurturing it gives to its children. Often the state neglects children who have the misfortune of a handicap — particularly if they are poor and/or minorities. It becomes the responsibility of people in the community to secure those children's rights, although often at great difficulty.

There is room for attorneys in these battles. Clearly handicapped children and their parents need skilled advocates to protect what rights they have and to secure more care and benefits for their futures. While their claims have merit and their entitlements deserve protection, there appears to be a shortage of attorneys like Ron Hager who will take the time to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively represent them. It seems that in the legal market place there are all too few attorneys willing to engage in less lucrative work, no matter what other rewards it may offer.

We are left asking ourselves a very disturbing question. In a society which places price tags on its products, why is there more value ascribed to a lawyer who handles a bankruptcy than to one who helps a child?

Ganz Mounts Counterattack

by Marc Ganz

Part of my commentary today will be to respond to Mr. Robert Klump's critique of my assorted ravings concerning Reaganomics. Then we will get serious.

Mr. Klump's basic idea was that I was full of kneejerk liberalism, using clichés instead of using facts. Well, now I have the facts.

According to a recent letter written by Senator Dale Bumpers (D., Arkansas), the following seems clear:

1. AT&T alone stands to reap \$14 billion from the tax-cut bill;

2. The All Savers portion of the bill will cost \$14 billion, not the \$3 billion the administration projected.

3. The provision allowing corporations to sell their losses may cost \$27 billion, not \$3 or \$4 billion, as the administration estimated.

Next, according to insurance tycoon Clement Stone, he will receive a windfall of \$100 million per year for the next four years under the tax cut

bill. On and on we may roam, yet no where will we find equity. Mr. Klump, it doesn't matter that every school child knows that the tax cuts extend across all income categories. What matters is that someone just raped the United States Treasury of funds needed for the defense missiles Reagan et al seem to yearn for. Many prominent economists already project a 1984 deficit of nearly \$150 billion. Where will the Reaganites get the money from? Will they borrow funds or will they increase taxes?

A look at the critical facts reveals what everyone has said all along (except Ronald Reagan and Robert Klump?): You can't cut taxes by \$500 billion over four years, increase defense spending by \$600 billion over four years and balance the federal budget by 1985. This my friends, is impossible.

Now for the serious part. The reaction to Reaganomics has not started yet. Reagan's 1982 budget has just been enacted, and as of yet is not fully implemented. An ex-

amination reveals that the Reaganites kept their promise of cutting social programs, but forgot to cut the fat out of government. There are still enormous subsidies given for nuclear power production, and Reagan has recently endorsed giving \$300 million towards the Three Mile Island nuclear cleanup. Additional funding for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor has been allocated, with Reagan's blessings.

There were other proposed cuts that never made it into the budget. For example, many water projects were supposed to be axed but instead will be built because of the Reagan commitment to resource development over cultural and educational achievement.

We may delve on and on into the hypocrisy known as Reaganomics. From what we know now, one thing is clear: Reagan has not changed much, but only continued to campaign for his rich friends at the expense of those without the resources to fight King Ronald.

I await your reply Mr. Klump.

Int'l Law Society To Host Jessup

by Cindy Kanterman

Sometime in March, the law school will be hosting the regionals of the 1982 Phillip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition. The competition, now in its twenty-third year, is sponsored by the Association of Student International Law Societies (of which our I.L.S. is a member), and the American Society of International Law. In 1981, teams from over two hundred law schools in some 35 countries participated in this prestigious event. Competing in JESSUP provides a law student with the unique opportunity to argue a complex and timely question of international law as if before the International Court of Justice, while enjoying him/herself in the process.

President Sample . . .

—Continued from page 1

Committee, asked Dr. Sample to comment on student involvement in administrative and programming decision-making.

"I think it is implicit in the position that I would work closely with elected leaders of established student organizations. I think student involvement with the planning process is a good thing."

"My style is to maintain open communications, including those with student organizations. It will be a high priority that the lines of communication are easy and open at all times."

"I taught at Nebraska each fall semester, except the first. Here, it would appeal to me a great deal, but my primary responsibility and commitment is to the presidency."

Although he flatly denied any plans to bring any other administrators or faculty with

Each participating law school will be represented by one team, composed of two to five students. The selected team must present written memorials (international legalese for "brief"), and oral arguments for both sides of the problem. To be eligible for this year's team, competitors must meet the Law School administration's newly imposed prerequisites: they must have competed in DESMOND at some time (although acceptance to the Moot Court Board is not necessary) and they must be second or third year students. The alleged justification for those prerequisites is the administration's interest in having our school represented by the best team possible. It is felt by the administration, and the I.L.S. agrees, that the oral

advocacy experience which DESMOND provides is essential to this end.

The new stipulations were not implemented with the intent of discouraging non-eligible students from being active in JESSUP. As the hosting institution, there will be endless delegable duties for interested non-competitors. In fact, it is strongly recommended that those first year students who wish to compete in JESSUP next year play an active role in the execution of this year's regionals, for it is only through participation that one can get a real idea of what the competition is all about and what responsibilities it entails.

This year's problem, an international dispute involving human rights issues, has already been received by the I.L.S. All those who are eligible and interested in competing are urged to pick up a copy in the I.L.S. office or contact Cindy Kanterman, mailbox no. 702. Although the competition does not begin until next semester, the I.L.S. would like to see the team selected by mid-January. Therefore, it is suggested that those interested in competing submit outlines of their argument prior to January. However, the schedule, selection criteria and selection process are as of yet undecided. These will be made available as soon as they are finalized.

It should be noted that the research and writing skills necessary for JESSUP are no different than those used for DESMOND. Therefore, experience in international legal research is not required. O'Brian library has an extensive international collection making research outside the school virtually unnecessary.



—courtesy A.N.C.

Kathryn Sample, the woman behind the man (see page 1)

him from U.N., he did mention Nebraska's greater emphasis on intercollegiate athletics programs.

"Athletics were a positive force at Nebraska, but administrative people at other universities have had other experiences. I don't think (such programs) are necessary. I bring an open mind and good experiences."

Voting Rights Act In Danger of Repeal

by Marc Ganz

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is up for renewal in 1982 and faces an uncertain future at the hands of Senator Strom Thurmond (R., South Carolina), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over the act.

The Voting Rights Act does several things. Permanent provisions of the act ban the use of literacy tests and poll taxes. In addition, key provisions were included in the act to insure civil rights for minorities in those states with a history of voting discrimination. These provisions include prior federal approval of any proposed changes in election laws, such as reapportionment

plans, and protections for language minority voters. These provisions will expire in August of 1982 unless Congress acts to extend the Voting Rights Act.

The House of Representatives has already overwhelmingly approved a ten year extension of the Voting Rights Act, which includes all of the above provisions. The bill was sponsored by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino (D., N.J.).

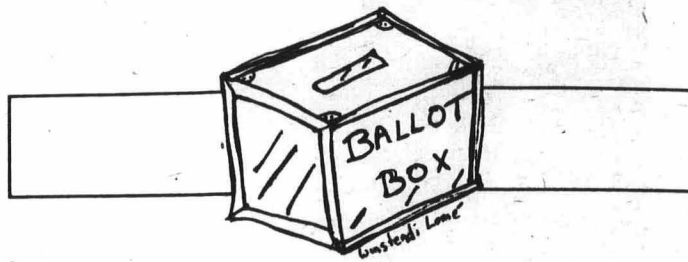
The story in the Senate is entirely different though. Senator Strom Thurmond has declared his opposition to the prior approval sections of the act and has stated that the provision should be either applied to all fifty states or to no states.

Critics assail this approach as "loving the act to death". According to Common Cause, which is an ardent supporter of the Voting Rights Act, "it would be impossible for the Justice Department to monitor voting changes in all 50 states with existing staff. The key special provisions were designed specifically for those areas of the country with a proven history of voter discrimination."

According to Common Cause, the provisions are still necessary because discrimination still occurs. They cite Senator Thurmond's district as an example of an area that has gone from a district voting legislature to an at-large voting legislature, with the intent of

keeping minorities out of government. They also cite a 1978 Mississippi incident where Charles Evers was run-

extension include the AFL-CIO, the National Urban League, the NAACP, the League of Women Voters, the Lawyer's



ing for State Senator from Jackson, Mississippi, and on the day before the election the voting places in predominantly black districts were moved, in violation of state and federal laws.

Key groups supporting the

Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the American Bar Association, the American Association of University Women and the World Council of Churches.

The main opponents include southern state and local government officials and key Senators, including Thurmond and Jesse Helms (R., N.C.).

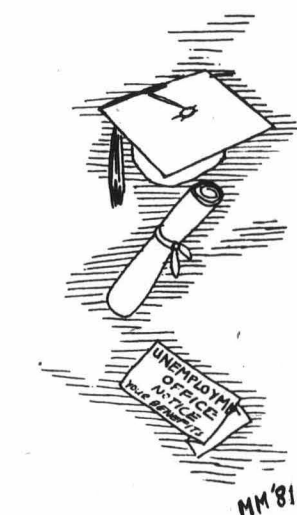
Commencement To Be At The Statler

by Sherwin Suss

This year's commencement ceremony will take place in the Golden Ballroom of the Statler Hotel, on Sunday, May 23, at 1:00 p.m.

Previous graduations have attracted about 1300-1400 people including faculty and alumni. The 1500 seat capacity of the Statler Ballroom will more than suffice, and the style and atmosphere of the Statler is far superior to Kleinhans. There will be a reception immediately following graduation.

Other commencement activities in the planning stages are a 100 days party, a formal dinner dance and a cocktail party on the Saturday night before graduation. There will also be an exclusive senior activity to be named later. This activity will be financed through commencement com-



mittee fund raising projects.

The principle fund-raising project will be the selling of ID cards similar to those sold last year. However, this year's cards have additional value by providing discounts to the

holder, redeemable at several local bars, restaurants, and theaters. Like last year, the ID card provides for reduced admission to commencement activities.

The participating establishments and their discounts are: Bullfeather's Lounge 3480 Millersport Hwy.

\$2.50 pitcher Genny Cream; drink till midnight; \$1.00 off double wings.

Pierce Arrow Restaurant 1680 Elmwood Ave.

\$2.25 pitchers all the time; 75-cent mixed drinks 8-11 p.m.

P.J. Bottoms 3270 Main St.

\$2.50 pitcher Strohs; \$1.00 drinks till midnight; \$1.00 double wings.

Scotch N' Sirloin 3999 Maple Rd.

Sun., Mon. (after Jan 1), Tues., Wed 9-2

All beers 75 cents; wine, highballs \$1.00; fancy drinks

\$1.50; manhattans, martinis, gimlets, gibsons, rob roys \$1.25

Holders of the ID can purchase theater tickets from the Commencement Committee for \$2.25 each. These tickets are good for all performances at: Boulevard, University, Thruway and Eastern Hills Cinemas.

The price of the ID is \$10.00 and they are available to all Law Students. If any one has ideas, suggestions, or questions, please see Sherwin Suss or Jay Flatow.

Securities Talks

Held at U.B. Law

A symposium on Tax Incentives for Economic Revitalizations: New Directions in the 1980s will be held in O'Brian Hall on November 13, 1981.

A number of speakers will deliver talks, including Ned Regan, Henry Nowak, and Robert L. Beebe.

The symposium will commence at 9:45 a.m. and end at 4:00 p.m. All are invited to attend.

Career Day For AWLS

The Association of Women Law Students, with the Women Lawyers of Western New York, will present a panel discussion on "Women Attorneys: Career Choices," Thursday, November 19 at 5:30 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge, 545 O'Brian Hall.

Four women attorneys from different areas of law will speak about their work. Panelists are the Honorable Rose D. Lamendola, Erie County Judge; Dianne Bennett, a tax attorney with Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear; Karen Leeds, an attorney with Borins, Halpern, Setel, Snitzer, Levy, Yellen & Fradin PC, and Cheryl S. Fisher of the United States Attorney's Office.

A question-and-answer session will follow the panelists' presentations and refreshments will be served.

A Common Cause official summed up the groups position by saying, "Selma may seem like a long time ago but the voting rights law remains critical. It was meant to self destruct when compliance is widespread and blacks are secure in their franchise. That work is not yet done."

Punsters Product

by Mark Della Posta and Rick Roberts

1. What jury would give an accused sailor a fair trial?
2. What do people with asthma have?
3. What do you call the good manners of the inmates in Hartford State Prison?
4. What do male midgets have?
5. What did Andy Griffith say to his aunt?
6. Under what legal theory would an old pay check be admitted into evidence at a trial?
7. What makes a landlord's job so hard?
8. What is the name of a Japanese doll?
9. What do most people think of Katz?
10. Where do the judges do all the talking?
11. What did the athletic landlord say to his lessees?
12. What rock group is number one on the property top 40?
13. Why don't they have urinals in ladies' rooms?
14. Where does Alan study?
15. What are Reggie Jackson and Joe Ferguson statistics?

Answers:

1. A jury of his peers; 2. Overbreadth; 3. Con Etiquette; 4. Subpoenas; 5. U-B; 6. The Payroll Evidence rule; 7. The right of reentry; 8. Bar/Bri; 9. They're fun to cuddle, but a pain to clean up after; 10. Mute Court; 11. Tenants, anyone?; 12. The Four Seizins; 13. Urinals are only for the Mann Method; 14. Alan's Carrel; 15. What Steve Getzoff on.

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The Trials And Tribulations Of A Transfer Student

by the Unknown Student

We're the ones from the other section or so they think. (But they're mistaken.) We huddle in groups in the back of their second year classes, trying not to look as out of place as we feel. We are the transfers.

"What made you decide to come to Buffalo?" everyone asks. Sometimes we ask that question ourselves. But we know why we came: to renew old friendships, to live closer to home, to escape the costs of private education under the Reagan cuts, and because our life wouldn't be complete without the Buffalo Bills and chicken wings.

We had to really want to come here to leave all our good buddies from first year behind to start all over again. Even now we get calls from first year friends saying, "Why did you leave us? The old dive isn't the same without you. Remember Professor Jones? Well, he's gay now..."

Yet if our experience has

taught us anything, it is how to cope with the many little inconveniences that our legal education system can conjure up. Oh, the joys of registering for the LSDAS for a second time, collecting transcripts and letters of recommendation from schools that have already forgotten your name, and waiting and waiting to hear if you have been accepted. For each step you take, you must multiply it by a factor of ten to compute the possibility that the system will mess up.

Early in August, we were informed that we could transfer to U.B. once they received our one hundred dollar check. We had to run like madmen to drop all our classes at the other school, pack our baggage and hustle off to Buffalo in time for our first class. We had all been told that only the very best students could transfer. Well, I don't know if we were the best but we certainly were the most determined.

When we arrived in late August, we found out this

school didn't know quite where to put us. They told us that we'd have to find off campus apartments on our own. They gave us lockers in the basement with the freshmen and told us that we had to share our mailboxes. And these were the nice things they did for us.

Registration was a real treat. We quickly learned that we were closed out of everything we wanted to take. What was left were classes that nobody else wanted. But Admissions and Records reassured us by handing us force registration slips and telling us that if we could just catch a teacher between classes we could take what we wanted.

Boy, were we fooled! We soon learned that certain teachers are never in their offices and others leave threatening notices like, "Upon fear of death, do not try to late register into my class." For those of us who were lucky enough to get a teacher to sign

a force registration slip, we were then informed that we exceeded the room's seating capacity. By now, we were into our second week with no classes. Return to GO—do not collect \$200.

But we thought once we had classes that our troubles would be over. That's when we discovered that our student loans had become forever lost at the Main Street Financial Aid Office. Since we had only been accepted in the middle of August, it's reasonable that our loans would have to be refiled for the new school and would take a few weeks to be processed. We figured we could sponge off Mom and Dad or our husbands or wives for a while. Most of us, however, still do not have our loan money and our loved ones' generosity is wearing thin. We thought that the arrival of our loan checks would be like Christmas coming early. Now we realize we'll be lucky if we see the money by Christmas.

Yet all this nonsense they have put us through may have

left its scars but didn't leave us with any marks. None of the second year transfers as yet have a Q or Q+ to speak of. It's hard to interview for summer jobs when you don't have any marks from the school you are attending to show to employers. That puts us on the spot to answer the question of why we transferred and to make it sound convincing.

We know though with time we will get our marks. Maybe we'll even learn to think policy—one subject our former schools were dreadfully remiss in teaching. They were too busy teaching us what quasi in rem jurisdiction was—one subject which will draw many blank stares from many U.B. law students. But sooner or later, we'll all become indoctrinated by the Buffalo Model.

As each day our feelings of belonging grows, we realize that we are glad to be here. Heck, what more can they do to us now than they have done already? Or shouldn't I ask.

Speakers Gather at U.B.

Human Rights Colloquium A Resounding Success

The Colloquium on Human Rights Policy and Law, held this past Friday and Saturday, was a resounding success. Speakers from as far away as Sri Lanka convened at O'Brien Hall to speak on various human rights topics.

The key-note address was delivered by Dean Thomas Buergenthal of the American University Law School. Buergenthal, who was formerly Dean of Buffalo Law School, spoke at length on the need for a continuing strong U.S. effort for human rights. He outlined some of the more noted failures and accomplishments of American human rights policy. Following his opening address, Buergenthal responded to questions from the large audience.

Much of Friday was given over to various panel discussions and workshops. If there was any common thread linking these separate discussions together, it was the recognition accorded former President Jimmy Carter for his strong stand on human rights.

At 1:00 p.m. the speakers and Colloquium aides broke for a very pleasant luncheon at the Marriott Hotel.

Some of the topics addressed Friday afternoon were U.S.

law and human rights, using international law as domestic law, human rights law as applied to Haitian and Cuban refugees, and the strategy of linking U.S. military and economic aid to a nation's human rights observances.

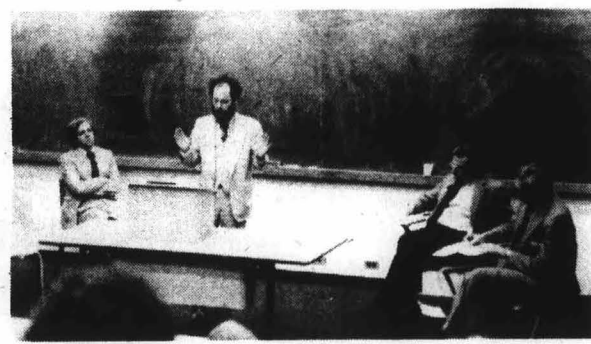
For many, the highpoint of the day came when Patricia Derian delivered Friday's closing speech. Using more than a trace of sarcasm, Ms. Derian proceeded to lambast the Reagan Administration's foreign policy and its two-faced commitment to human rights.

The Colloquium continued on Saturday with panels considering various world perspectives on human rights. Canadian, American, European and Third World experiences were all discussed. In addition, Professor Howard Berman of U.B. Law spoke regarding indigenous peoples and international human rights.

The Colloquium proved to be a thought-provoking experience for all those attending. It served to put the Reagan administration on notice that a sane human rights policy should not be an anomalous event in the scheme of U.S. political affairs.



Pat Derian, Virginia Leary



Steve Schreebaum, David Filvaroff, Michael Posner

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—Colloquium photos by R.W. Peters

David Wesibrod, Amy Young-Anawaty, Hurst Hannum, Steven Halpern

Millonzi To Receive Jaeckle Award At Conference

"Driving While Intoxicated — The Law is Changing" is the title of the U.B. Law School Alumni Association's Sixth Annual Convocation to be held this Saturday, November 7 at the school.

The program will begin at 9:30 a.m. with a brief welcome by Dean Headrick, followed by the Keynote Speaker Leslie G. Foschio, recently-appointed Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for New York State. The luncheon program will be highlighted by a talk from Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and the presentation of the Edwin F. Jaeckle Distinguished Alumnus Award to Robert I. Millonzi ('35) of Diebold and Millonzi, Buffalo.

Mr. Millonzi, who will

receive the highest award given by the Law School to its alumni, has served as a Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C., as Chairman of the Governor's Commission on Judicial Selection for the Fourth Department, as a Trustee of the New York State Power Authority and as Chairman of the Council of Trustees for the State University of New York at Buffalo.

He is currently Chairman of the Character and Fitness Committee for the Eighth Judicial District. His career in public service has earned him numerous citations, include *Courier-Express Magazine's* Focus Man of the Year, the *Buffalo Evening News's* Award

for Outstanding Public Service, the SUNY College at Buffalo's President's Distinguished Service Award and the University of Buffalo's Samuel P. Capen Alumni Award. The Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra Society has recently renamed the building which contains its offices the "Millonzi-Philharmonic House" in his honor.

Luncheon speaker, Sen. Pell, has served in the Senate for twenty years and holds influential posts on a number of important committees. He has recently proposed the first federal legislation directed at the drinking driver after two of his close aides, Elizabeth Powell and Stephen Wexler, were killed in separate ac-

cidents within eighteen months of each other, both "due to the actions of drunken drivers."

Chairman Stephen Kellogg has announced that "an impressive array of panelists has been assembled to give attorneys practical information on effective representation of clients in both civil and criminal matters, and to explore possible solutions to a problem which kills 26,000 people yearly."

Arrest techniques, breathalyzer and blood test procedures, effective methods of prosecution, defense strategies (from client interview through trial) and plea bargaining will be discussed. The recently enacted Smith Act, which made many

dramatic changes in the law, will be reviewed, and regulations and enforcement procedures and policies of the Department of Motor Vehicles will also be examined closely.

In addition, proposals of Governor Carey's Alcohol and Highway Safety Task Force will be presented. These proposals, which may be recommended for legislation, include the administrative suspension of licenses before trial in the courts, based on breath test results, and traffic road tests where cars will be stopped systematically and breath tests performed on the drivers.

One unique aspect of the Convocation program is that civil consequences will receive a great deal of attention. Consideration will be given to the liability of tavern keepers and other dispensers and suppliers of alcohol, to recent cases which have broadened no-fault coverage and the effect of various dispositions on insurability and insurance rates. The event will be open to the general public at a cost of \$20.00 including lunch, but pre-registration is required. Registration forms can be obtained by calling 636-2056.

The Dangers Of Environmentalism

by Mark Frankel

Those who want to recycle their newspapers can deposit them in the blue garbage bin located between Diefendorf Hall and Diefendorf Annex on the Main Street campus. Be forewarned, however, that risks are involved.

On or about Saturday, October 24, at 10:30 a.m., two law students were observed approaching said Diefendorf "A" quonset hut when they encountered two roads, each bearing the warning, "DO NOT ENTER." Foresaking their leftist tendencies, they proceeded to the right. Upon stopping at the garbage bin, the entire area was flooded with flashing red, white, and blue lights — a clear indication that the police had arrived at the scene.

While one of our heroes (fearing the consequences of returning to their student abode with a Chevette full of newspapers), hastily commenced dumping the papers, the other kept the campus security officer occupied with various forms of identification and registrations. After answering inane TV cop-type questions ("You know why I pulled you over, don't you?"), our fellow student tried to impress upon the dutiful constable the moral imperative of recycling and other important public policy considerations.

Fortunately our brethren were released when they promised never to engage in such unlawful activity again, but they vowed inwardly that they would repeat this exercise in civil disobedience the very next time they were threatened with eviction on account of excess verbiage accumulating on the back porch.

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- **BAR/BRI offers the maximum scheduling flexibility of any New York course.** In Midtown Manhattan, only BAR/BRI has consistently offered two live sessions (morning and evening) during the summer course. Afternoon videotape replays are available. In our larger locations outside Manhattan, we offer videotape instead of audiotape.

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Albany, Boston/Cambridge area, Buffalo, Hempstead, Ithaca, NYU/Cardozo area, Queens County, Syracuse, Washington D.C., and Westchester County.

- **BAR/BRI provides updates and class hypotheticals.** These handouts save valuable study time and minimize the note taking necessary in a BAR/BRI lecture.

- **BAR/BRI offers a special CPLR course taught by Prof. Irving Younger.** This program is in addition to the regular CPLR lectures contained in the winter and summer courses.

- **Q & A Clinic. An exclusive BAR/BRI program offering individualized answers to substantive questions.** Students who are unable to ask questions directly of our lecturers may send their questions in writing to: Editorial Director, BAR/BRI Bar Review. A written response will be returned. There is no additional charge for this program.

- **BAR/BRI offers a special "Take 2 Bar Exams" program.** This program allows students to be admitted to the New York Bar and another Multistate Bar.

- **BAR/BRI offers a free transfer policy.** If a student signs up for New York, does not mark his or her books and elects to take another state bar instead, all monies paid will be transferred to the BAR/BRI course in that state.

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REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE

Extra! Yankees Choke, Lose Series In Six Games



by Steve Getzoff

It's finally over. The longest, yet shortest baseball season in history came to an end amidst a deathly silent gathering in the Bronx, watching their Yankees bow meekly to the Dodgers in six games. The season saw a strike, several fights between players and spectators, an umpire suing a manager, and finally a brawl between George Steinbrenner, the beloved Yankee despot and two unfriendly Dodger fans in an elevator. George may very well have felt provoked by derogatory comments about his team and city, but his conduct is hardly befitting a man in his position. It's just one more step down the ladder in the decline of our American pastime.

While George's conduct may not have been pardonable, his frustration was certainly justified. He saw his team consistently giving away early leads and then falling behind, showing about as much backbone as a limp noodle. Credit should not be denied the Dodgers however. Throughout the series they displayed the one characteristic that prior Yankee teams had been noted for, but that this team lacked — character. They refused to quit, played intelligent, heads-up baseball and made every break count, while the Yankees continued their pursuit of the record for men left on base.

Here is a brief summary of the series:

Game 1. Watson won the game in the first inning, while

Guidry was almost flawless through 7. Davis almost put the Dodgers back in the game and the Goose had to finally bail him out, with help from Nettles.

Games 2. John and Hooton were superb, and Milbourne's two out double in the fifth was the difference. Again the Goose shut the door in the late innings.

Game 3. Everything but the hot dogs were flying out of the park in the early innings, but it was a couple of incredible bounces off the trampoline-like clay around the plate that provided L.A. with the tying and winning runs. Valenzuela's endurance was amazing.

Game 4. Yanks blew 4-0 and 6-3 leads, eventually losing courtesy of slapstick-like fielding in the outfield. As usual, once the Yanks fell behind they died.

Game 5. Reuss was well rested after only going 3 innings in Game 1. Yanks tried to sit on a 1-0 lead which Guidry couldn't hold past the 6th, allowing carbon-copy homers to Yeager and Guerrero.

Game 6. Reggie choked three times with two out and a runner on second. Guerrero had the big hit, and the Yanks could not recover.

Admittedly the two best teams in baseball were probably not in the World Series. Baltimore, St. Louis, and Cincinnati deserved to be in the Series more than anyone else, but the best teams for the sport were in it.

For baseball, 1982 must be a perfect year, to recover from this discouraging one. For the Yankees, Steinbrenner is certain to make numerous changes, after going through the obviously aggravating ordeal of watching his team's performance in the last four games.

George should take comfort, however, in the fact that he did not have to subject himself to the inane commentary of Howard Cosell for six games. Mr. Cosell was unable to pro-

vide any worthwhile commentary during the series, consistently overlooking the critical aspects of the games, while continuously making references to prehistoric contests. The man does not know the first thing about the game of baseball, and listening to him and the rest of the ABC crew (with the possible exception of Jim Palmer) could only make one long for the wit and insight of Messrs. Kubek and Garagiola. If Major League baseball has any pity left for its fans, it will never again allow ABC to carry post season baseball. If not, the players should consider striking once more. At least this time they could accomplish something for the sport.

The NBA season seems to have been delayed eternally, perhaps thinking that pushing the playoffs into June will give fans something to watch in the event of another baseball strike.

The one newsworthy occurrence in preseason involved a trade whereby the Knicks sent Ray Williams to the Nets for Maurice Lucas who could be the power forward they've been looking for since the retirement of Dave DeBushere. Williams' starting spot in the Knick backcourt will be filled by Mike Mewlin, another ex-Nets, aided by ex-Brave Randy Smith. Williams will join Otis Birdsong in the new backcourt, which gives the Nets a powerful starting five, whomever starts up front.

The major surprise in the young NHL season is the Winnipeg Jets, with more wins thus far than they had in forty games last year. Hawerstrom joins Mike Lukowich and Olympic star Dave Christian to give the Jets their first real firepower in three years.

The Sabres are still juggling lines to compensate for a rash of injuries, yet are managing to beat most of the lesser teams

in the league. They will have to recover quickly if they have any hope of catching the Canadiens, though, who have demolished Vancouver, Buffalo and several others and recently handed the Flyers their first loss, 11-2.

The Patrick Division is now led by the Islanders, who have just expressed their gratitude to Mike Bossy by making him the highest paid player in the league for the next five years. Herb Brooks hasn't been fired by the Rangers yet so hold on to your resumes. Recently the Rangers have begun to show flashes of the persistent forechecking that got them into the semifinals last year. In fact, in one game in Toronto they kept the puck alive in the Leafs' end for over three consecutive minutes at one stretch, a surefire way to win hockey games. Toronto of course is still caught up in its endless struggle to achieve mediocrity, a goal that may be beyond their reach.

The Northeast is enjoying its finest year in College Football, with Penn State and Pittsburgh ranked No. 1 and No. 2 respectively in both polls. Attribute this development largely to the fact that Oklahoma, Michigan, Ohio State, Nebraska, USC and Georgia have all been upset recently, while Notre Dame is having its worst season in modern history. Should things stay as they are, Iowa would meet Washington State in the Rose Bowl, with Iowa State a leading candidate for an Orange Bowl bid.

With the pro football season half over, only the Eagles have fewer than two losses, staying a game ahead of the Cowboys, who have looked unimpressive in the last five outings. Still, Landry's genius has managed to earn them victories in three of them. The Giants chalked up their third straight and first OT win since the concept was adopted for regular season games.

The other NFC division leaders are Minnesota, whose success is no surprise to Tommy Kramer fans, and San Francisco under the leadership of Joe Montana in his first full season as a starter. The Rams, Atlanta, Detroit and Tampa

Bay are all one game behind the Giants in their chase for the final playoff spot.

Chicago, Washington and New Orleans all managed to make last place seem a little more bearable with upsets over heavily favored AFC opponents last week, while Green Bay, with its multi-million dollar corps of receivers has looked about as impressive as a pre-law student trying to explain the Rule Against Perpetuities.

Miami is still clinging to a half-game lead over Buffalo, only winning once in the last four weeks. The Bills are playing very well at home, but will need a cushion going into the final three weekends which they will spend in Miami, San Diego and New England. The Jets wasted a golden opportunity to climb back into the race, last week actually making Seattle look like a football team. Seattle could put together a streak since they play the Packers this week. It's a shame someone has to win that game. In fifth place (only because that's all the places there are) are the Colts with the worst record in the league.

K.C. leads the West, apparently headed for its first winning season since 1971, while the surprising Bengals share the lead in the Central with the stubborn Pittsburgh Steelers. San Diego and Denver are tied with the Bills for the two wild card spots, with Houston and Cleveland a game behind. As far as the Raiders are concerned, Oakland is more and more willing to send them off to Los Angeles each week.

Finally, the malpractice suit for this week is brought against Bob Lemon for installing Bobby Brown in the outfield in-game four in the late innings when Jerry Mumphy, an excellent fielder, was available. Brown has enough trouble covering his own back yard, let alone center field. Of course Lemon may wish to interplead Steinbrenner claiming that it was George's decision not to use Mumphy. Considering the degree of authority given to Bob Lemon, one would think Mr. Steinbrenner would have to bear an extremely heavy burden of proof if he chose to deny liability.

Alumni Contributions Make Phonathon A Major Success

On October 13, 14 and 15, the Law School conducted its annual Phonathon campaign for alumni contributions, securing pledges totalling \$14,746.

A record number of students — thirty-four — participated as volunteer callers, joining twenty-four alumni, Dean Headrick and Associate Dean Alan Carrel for this year's campaign.

Phonathon '81 was sponsored in cooperation with the U/B Foundation and coordinated by Associate Dean Carrel and second-year student Linda Nenni. The campaign was designed to generate good will among alumni as well as

financial support for the School.

The private contributions generated by the Phonathon provide flexible dollars which help to meet many immediate and unexpected needs at the School and to assist programs that do not receive adequate State support. For example, private money is used to fund some student assistantships and most scholarships and awards. It also provides part of the budget for the Library, the Trial Technique Program, other clinical programs, Moot Court, the Buffalo Legislation Project and the Buffalo Law Review. In addition, alumni contributions provide signifi-

cant funding for faculty recruitment and for the Placement Office's programs. Some private money is used to rent equipment or hire part-time support staff when the need arises and State funds are unavailable.

The personal contact which is made possible by the Phonathon campaign is often very meaningful to those alumni who may have lost contact with the Law School over the years. The growing success of the Phonathon over the past five years has provided a base of alumni support upon which an expanded development program for large gifts is currently being planned.

P Got something to say? Sure you do. And if you can't let everyone know by word of mouth, we at University Press can help. Getting the message across is our business. If your group or organization is sponsoring an event and needs a poster for promotion then we're the people to talk to.

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